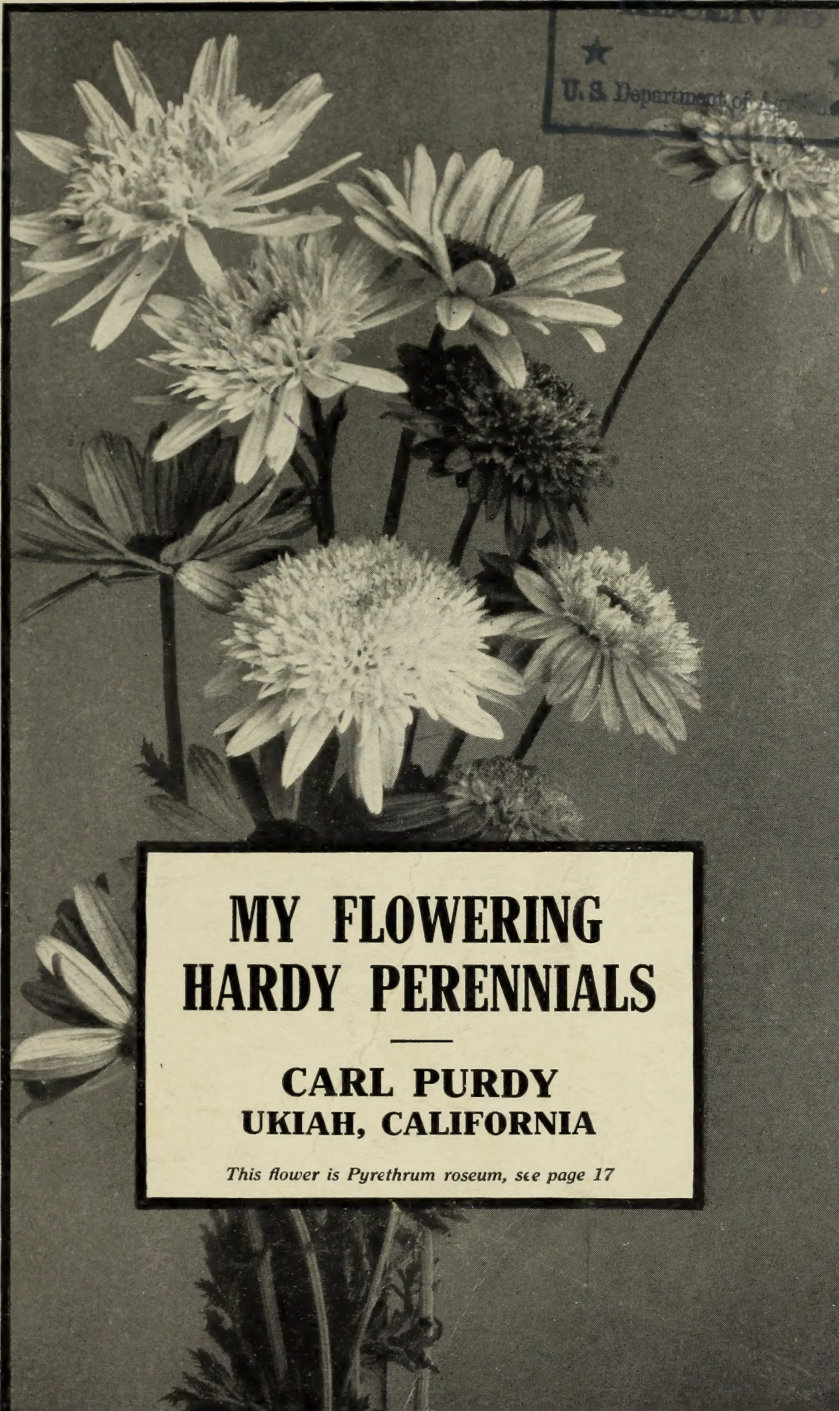
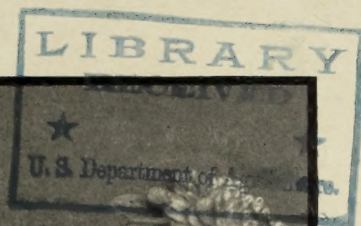


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1912



MY FLOWERING HARDY PERENNIALS

**CARL PURDY
UKIAH, CALIFORNIA**

This flower is Pyrethrum roseum, see page 17



The greatest beauty is secured by massing the Hardy Perennials

Spring
1912

Perennial Plants for Northern California

Fall
1912



HIS is my third annual catalogue devoted to Hardy Plants. The very liberal patronage which has come to me since I first offered them convinces me that our people are awake to the advantages of this fine class of flowers.

Once started, they grow and bloom season after season, giving renewed beauty without the trouble of growing them from the seeds or nursing tender seedlings. For a large portion of all gardens these plants are by far the most satisfactory. In California, by their use, we can have flowers every month of the year, a very generous bloom even as early as February.

To secure such results needs only a wise selection and careful grouping of the hardy plants which are so highly esteemed in the East and Europe. The greatest beauty is to be secured by massing, with regard to growth and general color-scheme. It takes much study in this line before our gardens will be all we might wish, yet it is a most fascinating work, and well worthy of our best efforts.

My plants are more numerous this year than ever, and are nearly all just as fine as plants can be. I have tested a number of new things, and am ready to offer some of them. Others will be secured for trials in 1912, and flower-lovers will do well to correspond with me, as I often have good things in too small quantities to catalogue.

TERMS

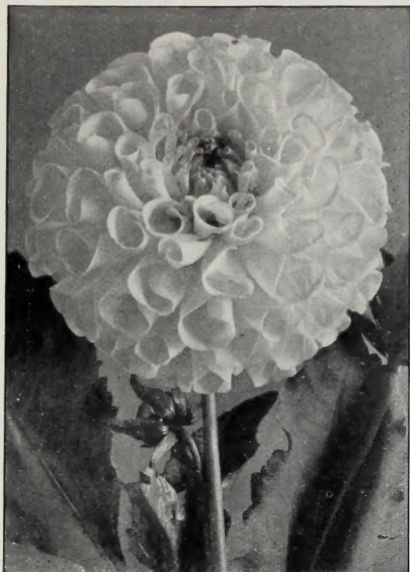
Payments can be made either with money orders or personal check; I will also accept stamps for any sum under \$1.

Delivery is in every case at my expense. I ship by express and **prepay** the charges. Note this, for you can not do so well with your nearest florist.

Errors are gladly corrected. You will do me a favor by calling attention to a short count or to anything wrong.

My Motto is, "A Pleased Customer is the Best of Advertisements"

SUMMER-FLOWERING BULBS



Show Dahlia



IN THE bay and coastal region of California **DAHLIAS** are most satisfactory plants, and are almost as good in the hot interior, if handled correctly. They produce in great profusion large, finely colored flowers, in pleasing varieties of form. For garden effects these are all that can be asked, while as cut-flowers they are very good, if the stems are scalded as soon as cut.

I have fine varieties of **Dahlias** but not enough of a sort to justify listing by names. Will make up sets of fine varieties as follows: Twelve each, of either Show, Cactus or Decorative Dahlias, at 25 cents each, \$2 a dozen; or will make a set of twelve containing some of each class. I also have three varieties of Pompons, or Button Dahlias.

As for culture, prepare a Dahlia bed in March, but defer planting until the heavy rains are over and the soil begins to get warm. Have the bed dug deeply and thoroughly. Manure lightly when the plants are put out. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart each way, and when the plants come up remove all but the strongest shoot. When that is 2 feet high, pinch off the top to make the stalk branch, and put in a strong stake at

least 4 feet high, for it will be needed to support the plant when in bloom.

Water moderately in early summer, and about July 1 give manure dressing and water well. The best and most satisfactory bloom is in September, and on until the plants are killed by frost. The old clumps can be left in the ground until about April 1, when they should be divided so as to save only one strong shoot with the tuber attached. The naked tubers will not grow; they must have attached a portion of the thickened stem which bears the new buds.

In the hot interior the flowers are often badly burned in midsummer. In such places planting should be late. Rooted cuttings can be planted in late May or June, or retarded roots will do as well. One need have no fear of over-feeding Dahlias, for they delight in deep, rich soil; of course the fertilizer should be well decayed and thoroughly worked in the soil before the bulbs are planted. Give the plants fair care and not too much water until late August, when they should be watered liberally and given a covering of manure. This will stimulate buds which will flower after the heated season is over, and the show will be fine until the heavier frosts.

The peculiar form of the Cactus Dahlia flower makes the species one of the most interesting members of the family, and visitors are always drawn to this part of our garden.



Cactus Dahlia

GLADIOLI are most splendid and satisfactory summer-flowering bulbs. The stems are stout and tall, the leaves handsome, the flowers have a wonderfully wide variation in color and are of exquisite texture. As cut-flowers the Gladioli are most excellent. They should be cut when the first flowers of the spike are opening, and then all the rest will come out while the stems are in water.

Gladioli should be planted in a thoroughly worked soil. While they will do fairly even in an adobe, a light sandy or loamy soil is better. To have a long succession of bloom, plant in installments, beginning as early as February, some every two weeks until about May 15, and you will have fine flowers for cutting through a corresponding period from June until in September. A popular plan in the East is to set the first bulbs from 10 to 12 inches apart, and to fill in the intervening spaces with the later plantings, thus making a solid mass of plants. If you have never grown Gladioli in your garden I know you have missed one of the garden's joys, for they are really one of the most satisfactory bulbous plants for massing or cutting.

I can supply fine bulbs of the fine **Childsii** strain, which excels in dark, rich colors, at 60 cents a dozen, or \$4.50 per 100. The **Silver Trophy** strain of the **Groff Hybrids** gives many superb flowers in wide variation, and is to be had for prices the same as the others. My **General Mixture** contains both of these, and is worth 50 cents a dozen.

From a very large number of named sorts offered in the trade I select the following, which are unexcelled: **America**, a soft pink that is most exquisite; **Mrs. Francis King**, is as fine in scarlet; **Attraction**, a most striking flower, a deep, rich crimson with a conspicuous white throat; and **Blue Hybrids**, which show variations in blue and purple. These four come at 10 cents each, or \$1 a dozen. Can send three of each to make the dozen. Do not miss trying these lovely flowers.

Princeps is a glorious rich crimson and a beauty; it will cost you 20 cents for one, or \$2 a dozen. **Augusta** is pure white with blue anthers, and is worth 8 cents each, or 75 cents a dozen. **Scarsdale** is a rare pink-lavender, shading off to a dark rose, and will cost you 6 cents each, or 50 cents a dozen.

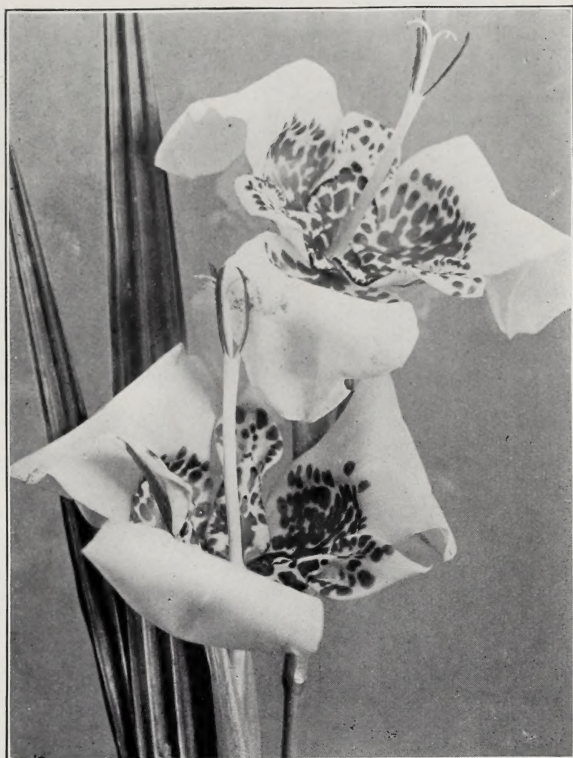


Gladiolus, Attraction

TIGRIDIAS have a flower-spike 10 inches to a foot in height, and open cup-shaped flowers of good size and of wonderful coloring. A flower appears every morning and fades by noon. The colors are very vivid and the marking intense. Well worth growing, and too little known here; usually grown in the East as greenhouse plants.

There is little use of planting Tigridias in cold, heavy ground. The soil need not be deep, but it should be loose. Sandy loam, moderately enriched with finely rotted manure is best. They need not be dug in winter. If the soil is heavy, they had better be grown in pots or boxes, putting them 4 inches apart each way.

Colors, white and yellow, variously marked. The finest species are, **Pavonia**, scarlet; **Pavonia alba**, white; **Pavonia im-maculata**, pure white; **Canariensis**, pure yellow; **Pavonia speciosa**, brilliant scarlet; large. All come at 40 cents a dozen.



The marking of a Tigridia is striking

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS

ACHILLEA, "The Pearl," is an excellent flower for cutting. The stems are 2 to 3 feet high, and are thickly set with double white flowers. They cost only 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen. The plants thrive best in any good garden loam situated in a sunny place. Will do well in wet ground. Divide to a few strong shoots every winter.

ALYSSUM saxatile is as charming a plant, when in full bloom, as could be asked for. The foliage is gray, and the flowers are in filmy masses of light yellow. This is one of the best of plants for rockwork, and is excellent in edging and borders. It will do well in the sun or light shade and in any well-drained soil. Do not disturb after the plants are established. My price is 15 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen.

The beauty of **FALL ANEMONES** is better told by the picture shown on the next page, than by any words. They rank with chrysanthemums as the finest of fall bloomers, are more lovely in the mass, and just as handsome as cut-flowers. While single plants or groups of a few in the border are fine, they are at their best when used to cover the ground in some shaded place, or to fill the space in some cold angle of the house.

I have a very fine group near the foundation in a corner on the cold side of my home. For a background I used Snowberry, Thimble-berry and the Red-flowered Currant. With the Anemones I planted Christmas Roses, and Trilliums and many Ferns also were included in the group. The bed always had a charming freshness. It has been undisturbed for years.

In varieties of Anemone I can give you choice between **Diadem**, a semi-double form in rose-lilac; **Lord Ardilaun**, a famous sort in pure white, semi-double and very tall; **Prince Henry**, in crimson, semi-double; and the semi-double, very large **Queen Charlotte** in rose. Very fine old plants of these at 25 cents each, or \$2 a dozen.

ANTIRRHINUMS, or **Snapdragons**, are good garden plants especially suited for massing in low beds for midsummer effects. One of the best kinds is **Black Prince**, which is unique in its dark foliage and velvety black flowers. It makes a very showy mass. All **Snapdragons** do best in a well-mellowed soil enriched with manure. They can be planted as late as June and do well. Strong plants are worth 10 cents each, 75 cents a dozen, or \$5 per 100.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria is the **Golden Marguerite**. It is considered in the East to be one of the few best perennials. It flowers freely from midsummer until heavy frosts, and bears long-stemmed, single, light yellow flowers which are excellent for cut-flowers. Almost any soil is good, but a sunny position is preferred. The plants will thrive in the poorest ground, yet respond wonderfully to good conditions. Nice plants, 15 cents each, \$1.25 a dozen.

The **HARDY ASTERS** are the **Michælas Daisies** of England, and they easily



A mass of Fall Anemones

are second in popularity among hardy plants in that country. Some are low, carpeting plants native to high meadows in Europe, others are of medium height, and still others are tall, even 6 or 7 feet. A favorite method is to mass the varying heights. As they range from white to purple, with some light pinks, there is little danger of a clash in color. All are late summer or fall bloomers.

Nothing exceeds the medium and tall sorts for graceful mass-effects, and they are best planted well back from broad borders, or grouped by themselves at the rear of lawns. Half-wild masses in cool or moist spots in secluded parts of grounds are most attractive. These flowers stand unlimited neglect, but respond wonderfully to liberal treatment. They are recommended for planting in spring-blooming bulb beds.

A year ago I imported a selection of the best fifty varieties from one of the finest English collections. Half were lost in transit, but I can make up sets of twenty-five at 25 cents each, or can give more in white, soft pink, blue or purple, as you choose, at the same rate, or at \$2 a dozen. I can supply **St. Egwin**, a very handsome soft pink Aster, 2 to 3 feet high, and **Novæ-Angliæ roseus**, an



Flowers of the Fall Anemone

PURDY'S CALIFORNIA FLOWERING PLANTS

excellent sort, at 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen; also fine unnamed sorts in blue or purple at the same rates.

Michælmās Daisies have the chrysanthemum habit of throwing out a large number of suckers each year and, like the chrysanthemums, they tend to crowd. In English gardens this is met by cutting out the center of each group each year with a spade, leaving only the outer rim of suckers, and filling new soil into the cut-out place. I have had the best success by treating them exactly like chrysanthemums. Each winter I take up the mass, select the best shoots, and reset them a foot to 18 inches apart each way. With ordinary watering this constitutes the year's care and the results are very fine.

ARABIS alpina and **AUBRIETIAS**, or **Purple Arabis**, are cousins, with similar habits of growth and extreme hardiness. They form carpets of pleasing grayish foliage, and in their season produce a perfect sheet of flowers that are pretty and very sweet. The picture here well shows one of their best uses. They are Alpine rock plants, and in this country are admirable for rockeries. At "The Terraces," on January 11, after a month of hard frosts and a week of snow, I found my bed of Aubrietias a mass of bloom, and this lasted for months. **Arabis** is pure white; **Aubrietia**, a pleasing lilac-purple.

While thriving in any fair soil, they prefer a loose or, better still, a gritty soil, in a warm, well-drained position in full sun. For mass-effect plant them a foot apart each way, and they will meet in four months.

My very heavy **Arabis** plants are worth 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen, and for good plants of **Aubrietia** I want 10 cents each, or \$1 a dozen. If you wish to use small plants, let me quote prices.

ANCHUSA Italica of the Dropmore variety is a new plant in California, and a very excellent one. Imagine branching plants 3 to 4 feet high and covered with deep blue Forget-me-nots, and you will have a good picture of them. They continue in flower a long time and are very hardy. A clump of several in the rear of a border is an effective feature. Any well-worked soil will suit. My price is 25 cents each, or \$2 a dozen.

No hardy plants combine more good points than the **COLUMBINES**, or **Aquilegias**. Their leaves are handsome, their flowers are both dainty and showy, which is a thing seldom found, and their general habit graceful. They are hardy, and will fill a good place in any border, while in moist rockwork, or in cool, shaded spots, they are right at home. No plant will harmonize better with Ferns. They should be planted in strong groups rather than strung along in a row. One fine mass I planted where I used mostly Columbines, Heucheras and Ferns in large numbers, is about as pretty a thing as you could see.



Arabis alpina produces a sheet of pure white flowers

The varieties are many and all are charming. Of the **Long-spurred** sorts we have **Cœrulea**, the **Rocky Mountain Columbine**, a lovely blue flower with a white center. Unfortunately it is not a strong grower, but is well worth growing. Just as pretty, but white or flushed pink, is **Cœrulea alba**. It is a good, sturdy plant. The third of this group is **Chrysantha**, light yellow, most admirable, hardy, and easily grown. I have seen it 4 feet high, and a mass in flower is most attractive.

Hybridizers have crossed these three forms with some others, and have produced a long-spurred race with many handsome forms. These come in many shades of blue, white, light yellow and pink. One of the best of these are the Wolley Dod Hybrids.

Then of the **Short-spurred Columbines**, two are Californian and are among the best. **Truncata** is the common red-flowered Columbine of our woods, and is as fine as it can be. It is most excellent for a fern-bed or for any shaded spot. If watered the first year it can be naturalized under trees.

Eximia is rare and few know it. It grows in wet places, and even under water in shallow streams, or on hummocks in bogs. The flowers come much later than those of other sorts, they are orange-colored and stand up boldly on strong stems. When I

first saw it at a distance I thought it was a lily.

Flavescens comes from Utah. It is light yellow and rather small-flowered, but in rich, moist soil reaches 6 feet high.

In the Old World there are many species and all are fine. **Nivea** is easily the best—a very strong plant, hardy, with large, pure white flowers. I know of a bed that is on the north and coldest side of a house, and which has stood for twenty years with scarcely any care. It is most beautiful every year. This kind also combines well with Ferns.

Vulgaris is the common garden Columbine. I have mixed hybrids in many colors. All are very pretty and satisfactory plants.

Strong plants of all of the Columbines will be sent for 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen, and even heavier plants for 25 cents each, or \$2.50 a dozen. Of our California sorts, I can give you 100 for \$7.50.

CALENDULA is the **Pot Marigold**, an old-fashioned but good plant which has the merit of flowering through California winters, and giving a touch of brightness when other plants are gone. A most satisfactory bed can be made by planting in early autumn. The plants will flower in January or



Handsome, showy, dainty, graceful Columbine

February, be a blaze of color in March, and if desired can be cleared away for summer flowers. The *Calendula* will stand unlimited neglect, but will flower best in a rich, well-worked soil. Good, strong plants for this purpose come at 50 cents a dozen, or \$3 per 100.

There seem to be two forms of **COREOPSIS lanceolata**, one annual and the other perennial. I have the perennial. From a low mass of leaves an endless succession of stems are thrown up, 18 inches to 2 feet high, and single flowers come on the tips. The flowers are bright yellow and of a good shape. An immense number go into the cut-flower market, and they are a great favorite in cities. If the flowers are kept cut off the plants will bloom for months. Fine plants that will bloom immediately cost only 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen, while smaller plants are supplied for 50 cents a dozen, or \$4 per 100.

BELFLOWERS, or *Campanulas*, are known as the people's flowers. They are hardy and free blooming, and with little care make fine masses. Year after year they thrive. Extra care will give proportionately better results with them.

There are bold sorts like *Pyramidalis*; low, trailing varieties like *Isophylla* and the *Harebell*; and fine sorts of medium height. All are beautiful and easily grown.

Of the strong-growing varieties *Persicifolia*, The **Peach-leaved Bellflower**, is a very fine thing, especially for low masses, as the foliage makes a carpet on the ground while the stems are 2 feet or so high and are covered with bells, fine in petal texture, and blue or white in color. There is a double white sort. I can supply all I have named.

Quite different is *Grosskei*, with its slender stems 2 to 3 feet high and narrow, reddish purple bells. It is fine for massing under trees with other low growers. It looks well in a bed of Foxgloves.

Still another form is *Pyramidalis*, which has a great pyramid-shaped panicle of flowers so thick that the leaves hardly show. It often is 6 feet high, while with extra



Campanula persicifolia



Campanula grandiflora, or *Platycodon*

care it can be grown to 11 feet. The larger leaves are close to the ground. Flowers appear through a long period. Very fine in a group of a few plants, or of many, and splendid indeed in combination with perennial Larkspurs. These two combine well and supplement the flowering season of each other. Hollyhocks are good neighbors for them. The Campanulas should be in front every time.

Campanula grandiflora is also known as *Platycodon Mariesii*, the Japanese Bellflower. The plant is rather low in height, the bells are large, white or blue, and very handsome. This variety dislikes wet places and thrives best in a loamy soil.

For plants of all of these Bellflowers (except one), my price is 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen. Good plants of *Pyramidalis* come at the same price, but large plants are 25 cents each.

The **Canterbury Bell** is *Campanula Medium*, and a most delightful old flower it is. It is a biennial; that is, seeds sown this year will flower next year and then the plants will die. It is well worth the waiting, as the plant is completely covered with large white or pink or blue bells. I have very fine plants at 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen.



Campanula **Carpatica**

For edgings, low Campanulas are splendid. Perhaps the best known is *Rotundifolia*, the **Harebell**, or **Blue Bells of Scotland**. It is a most charming little plant with many small, clear blue bells.

Still prettier is *Isophylla*, which makes a flat mass of pretty foliage and is completely covered with fine, pure white bells. *Muralis* creeps along the ground, and is beautiful for rockwork or baskets. It is used to plant in the crevices of rocks and hang down. Pure white flowers.

My price for **Harebells** is 15 cents, or \$1.25 a dozen. For the other two low **Campanulas** the price is 25 cents each.

Campanula Carpatica is another desirable low-growing Bellflower. It has a mass of foliage and handsome, broad, blue or white bells on single stems a foot or so high. I have the blue form at 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen.

PURDY'S CALIFORNIA FLOWERING PLANTS

The picture on the back cover page gives a fine idea of the flower-spikes of **DIGITALIS**, or **Foxgloves**. The plants are tall and stately, 3 to 5 feet high.

Good clumps are very showy among other tall plants; scattered plants in fern-beds show well, too; but the prettiest effect of all is when **Foxgloves** are massed alone in some lightly shaded spot in the less-central part of the grounds. Plant in any good soil, if fairly well watered, either shade or sun.

I have strong plants in white, in yellow, in rose, and in mixed colors, at 15 cents each, \$1.25 a dozen, or \$8 per 100. Will quote prices on plants that are smaller, but strong and good, if you write.

The most popular of all perennial plants, both in America and Europe, are **DELPHINIUMS**, or **Perennial Larkspurs**. No other plants are more satisfactory, either when only a few are used, or when liberal masses are planted. They grow from 3 to 8 feet tall, varying according to variety, and the colors range from very light blue to deep purple, with a few sorts pure white and one pale yellow.

The tall spikes are showy, and individual flowers are exceedingly handsome. Each spike blooms for some weeks. As the flowers wane, the spike should be cut off and then a new spike will be thrown up. Another and another will come in this way till as many as four appear from one plant in a season.

While single plants are very satisfactory, the better treatment is to mass a dozen or up to hundreds of plants. Set them 18 inches apart each way. Another excellent



Delphinium

method is to alternate with *Campanula pyramidalis*, which has a similar habit of growth and blends well with Larkspur. Such a mass can be set off with a front of *Campanula persicifolia*, which is lower-growing. Small plants seeded in late fall or winter will flower the next year, but rather feebly.

Larkspurs demand liberal treatment, good, thoroughly worked soil, and a position that is sunny or only slightly shaded. Hoeing frequently throughout the summer will improve growth. A top-dressing of rotted manure in summer will show its effect in flowers. Do not divide oftener than every third year.

I offer very strong plants that I imported from England the past winter. I give colors only, but there is a constant and pleasing variation in shade of any color, in markings and in height of plants. All are beautiful. These strong, imported plants, while most excellent and in perfect condition, are hardly as reliable growers as the unnamed seedlings of my own growing. In the fall of 1912 I shall have plants of named varieties of my own growing which will be the first really good stock of named sorts grown in America.

These are my English varieties:

Alfred. Cornflower-blue. 30 cents each.

Alfred Henderson. Rosy lavender with white eye. 30 cents each.

Duke of Connaught. Large flowers, clear blue with white eye. 25 cents each.

Electra. Clear blue, black center; single flowers. 30 cents each.

Felicite. Sky-blue. 25 cents each.

Falka. Cornflower-blue. 25 cents each.

Julia. Very large flowers; cornflower-blue with large white eye. 35 cents each.

Jubilee. Very light blue; fine. 40 cents each.

Lamartine. Gentian-blue with white center. 25 cents each.

Marconi. Cornflower-blue. 25 cents each.

Meteor. Sky-blue. 50 cents each.

Mrs. Hiller. Sky-blue. 25 cents each.

Musea. Sky-blue, nice. 35 cents each.

Oracle. Deep blue. 35 cents each.

Persimmon. Very tall, fine plants; clear turquoise-blue flowers. 40 cents each.

Rev. J. J. Stubbs. Sky-blue with large black bee at center. 30 cents each.

St. Paul. A grand sky-blue with white eye. 40 cents each.

Ustane. Double; soft lilac. 25 cents each.

I consider these named varieties as being among the finest of the imported sorts for color, but I have made a selection for hardiness, and I now

offer **superfine plants** of my own growing, in mixed colors, that flowered very freely all of last summer, and are in perfect condition now. The seed was from one of the best European strains, and contains many plants equal to the very finest named sorts. For these I want 20 cents each, or \$2 a dozen.

I also have good smaller plants of this last strain which I will sell at 15 cents each, or \$1.50 a dozen.

I can supply small seedlings cheaply, but advise against their use.

DICENTRA spectabilis is the **Bleeding Heart**. It has handsome foliage and the flowers are in long racemes, deep red with white tips and shaped like a heart. A fine plant for the shaded corner or the fern-bed, where it should not be disturbed. Any soil not dry will suit it. The plants begin blooming in early spring and continue in flower a long time. Frequently the long racemes almost hide the foliage. My price, 25 cents each.



Sweet old-fashioned Dianthus

DIANTHUS is the florist's name for Pinks and for Sweet Williams. All are well worth growing. Among others are *Dianthus plumarius*, the Pheasant's Eye. It is a sweet, old-fashioned flower, forming a low mass of grassy bluish gray leaves, and has single little pinks on long stems. It makes a most telling border. Set the plants a foot apart each way, and the bed ought to be at least two or three plants deep. Such a border is restfully pretty at all times, and a delight when in bloom. **SWEET WILLIAMS** are well known. They, too, mass admirably and do well under low shrubs.

I have good rooted cuttings of the **Pheasant's Eye Pink** that will give immediate effect, at 75 cents a dozen, or \$5 per 100. Prices of smaller cuttings on application. My fine strain of **Sweet Williams**, very strong plants, are worth 10 cents each, 75 cents a dozen, or \$5 per 100.

DORONICUM magnificum has rather large leaves at its base, and throws up strong stems several feet high. These bear several very large, light yellow flowers similar in form to Shasta Daisy. They are handsome in a mass, and are excellent for cutting. It is a very good plant for shaded spots. While **Doronicum** will stand neglect, it likes a good soil and considerable moisture. It is well worth developing to its best. My price for plants, 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen.

For a warm sun-baked position in medium or light soils **GAILLARDIAS** are admirable. The large, daisy-like flowers are borne on long stems. The plants hardly know a rest from flowering all summer, and, with their rich red-and-orange shading, they are most acceptable when cut. I have a very fine strain in varied colors, a few of them with large, clear yellow flowers. Very fine plants for immediate results will cost you only 15 cents each, \$1 a dozen, or \$7.50 per 100.

GAZANIA splendens is quite hardy throughout California. For a cover for dry, hot banks or rocky places it has no superior. During its period of flowering it is a solid mass of rich, reddish orange, and each flower has a glistening black center. Makes excellent border for a bed of yellow flowers. For quick results plant a foot apart each way. Good divisions of this cost 10 cents each, 75 cents a dozen, or \$5 per 100.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata, the double-flowered, is a plant that grows from 2 to 4 feet high, and has innumerable branches completely covered with small white flowers that are as double as little roses. The dainty effect must be seen to be appreciated. A superfine plant and one of the best for florists' greens. Masses of these are like snowbanks. The best effect is obtained by setting the plants about a foot apart each way, in clumps of six or more, making beds about 2 by 3 feet. Fine roots of this at 25 cents each.

The **Sunflower** group of plants is called **HELIANTHUS**. All are hardy and easily grown; will stand neglect, yet respond wonderfully to good care. They flower in mid-summer or fall, and are simply grand when planted in bold masses.

A bed with a yellow-and-orange color-scheme can be worked out by using *Gazania splendens* for front, *Coreopsis* back of that, and then large masses of tall **Sunflowers** and *Rudbeckia Golden Glow*, for background. *Rudbeckia Newmanii*, too, fills in wonderfully. Such a bed that I planned is the feature in one large place.

Plant the large sorts 2 to 3 feet apart each way and the smaller ones 18 inches to 2 feet. Soil should be well worked and manured, and in summer should either be kept mellow by cultivation or mulched with manure. Nearly all of this group have the chrysanthemum habit of throwing up a large number of shoots. They should be treated like the chrysanthemum—that is, strong, single shoots used to reset and these should be well staked. Few people have any idea what grand specimens **Sunflowers**



Daisy-like flowers of the Gaillardia

make when properly grown. I had Rudbeckia Golden Glow 12 feet high last summer from what was a single shoot in April.

Miss Mellish, a variety with handsome leaves and flowers, reminds one of a Cactus Dahlia. It grows from 4 to 6 feet high, and the flowers are excellent for cutting in August. Plants are worth 15 cents each, or \$1.50 a dozen.

Maximiliana maximus, of the large form, is the tallest of **Sunflowers**, and easily may reach 11 feet in height. The flowers are large, single, yellow and good. The smaller type is about the same, but grows from 4 to 6 feet high, and makes a fine yellow mass. Plants supplied for 20 cents each, or \$2.50 a dozen.

Rigidus is a most decorative sort, growing to 4 or 5 feet high. The fine yellow flowers have rich black centers. Excellent for cutting. It flowers several weeks earlier than the similar Miss Mellish. For these my price is 25 cts. each, or \$2.50 a dozen.

Oryalis is a variety growing to 8 feet in height. Its stem is densely clothed with long, slender leaves and crowned with small yellow flowers. Price, 25 cents each, or \$2.50 a dozen.

Multiflorus plenus is the double Sunflower which grows to 3 or 4 feet high, and is much like Rudbeckia Golden Glow except that the flowers are larger and more perfect. Blooms in August. Plants at 15 cents each, or \$1.50 a dozen.

HELENIUM pumilum magnificum. This very satisfactory plant grows 2 to 3 feet high. For quantity and lasting quality of the flowers it is a wonder. Month after month, beginning in early summer, the plants are solidly covered with large, daisy-like flowers, of a medium yellow color. Plants are 15 cents each, or \$1.50 a dozen.

Another valuable species of this genus is **Helenium Hoopesii** which is similar to

Pumilum except that it has large orange flowers with a ragged outline. Not so free a bloomer. Plants are worth 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen.

HELIOPSIS is much like the Sunflower, but smaller, and continues to bloom for a long period. The flowers cut well and are well worth growing. I have plants of the best-known variety at 25 cents each.

The superb picture of **HOLLYHOCKS** on the opposite page, shows what these flowers are like. Few people know what grand groups can be made by planting them in large masses of single color. Nor is it generally known that by cutting off the stems close to the ground, as soon as the bloom is gone, a second, and sometimes a third, full flowering will occur. While Hollyhocks are usually considered as biennials, they often flower the first season



Sunflower, Miss Mellish. Reminds one of an immense Cactus Dahlia, and is just as good as that flower for cutting

if strong plants are set in rich soil and given good care, but they do not need the petting often given other perennials.

Hollyhocks will stand endless neglect and poor soil, and will be beautiful in almost any corner. If the finest results are desired give them a sunny position. Work the soil deeply and manure well, and either cultivate in summer or mulch well with half-rotted manure. Plant 18 inches apart.

Fine plants, ready to flower this spring, in separate colors, finest double strains in white, light yellow, apple-blossom, peach-blossom, scarlet, rose, crimson, brown-black. 10 cents each, \$1 a dozen, or \$7.50 per 100.

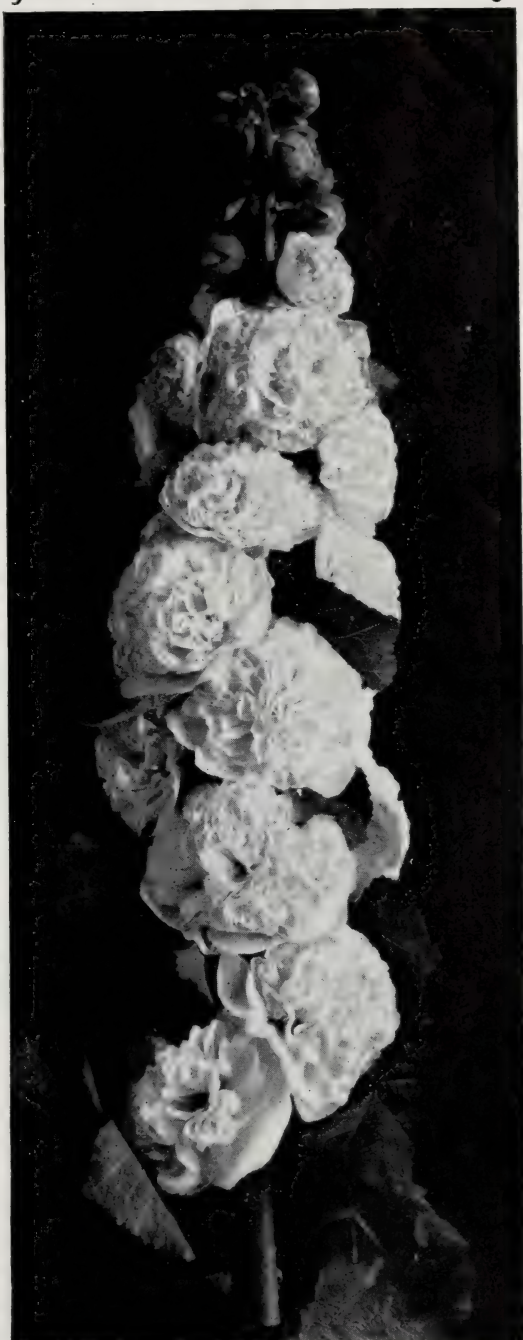
IBERIS Gibraltarica is a splendid, dwarf, spreading plant with white flowers. The form that I have is tinged lilac. Excellent for borders or rockwork in sunny positions. Plants 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen.

ROCK PLANTS

Many of the very best plants for rockwork, for crevices, for color in the Fern-bed, for heavily shaded corners and for naturalizing, belong to the **Saxifraga** family. This includes **Heucheras**, **Boykinia**, **Saxfrage** and its cousins, **Megasea** and **Tiarella**, or the **Foam Flower**. Combined with extreme hardiness they have handsome foliage and the airiest of flower-stems.

In England, *Heuchera micrantha* is thought the best of all plants for shaded places. It will thrive in any fair soil, either light or heavy, if it is shaded; but the plants do best in a loose, or gritty, soil with much leaf-mold or old and well-rotted manure.

Of **HEUCHERAS** there are many fine sorts. I offer **Micrantha**, our common Alum Root, a Californian plant of great beauty. The foliage colors much like a Pelargonium, and the two-foot stems bear masses of small white flowers with something of the effect of *Gypsophila*. Plants 15 cents each, \$1.25 a dozen, or \$7.50 per 100.



Hollyhocks. Few people know what superb single-color groups they will make



Heuchera sanguinea

Heuchera sanguinea is a gem. Its leaves are like those of *Micrantha*, but the flowers are an exquisite cerise-red, and are borne through a long season. It gives just the needed touch of color to a fern-bed. These also are 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen.

Rubescens is a good rock plant. It is a native of the Sierras. I can send plants for 15 cents each, \$1.25 a dozen.

The Foam Flower, **TIARELLA cordifolia**, has equally beautiful leaves, and produces creamy white flowers in a floating mass like foam on a wave. Plants 15 cents each.

BOYKINIA aconitifolia is as pretty a plant as I know of. Its handsome leaves are of a pleasing green and look as if polished. The flowers are dainty. Strong plants 20 cents each, or \$2 a dozen.

There are many fine **Saxifragas**—kinds that grow large and dainty mossy ones. I have a wide variety but not in commercial quantities this year.

The old so-called **Wandering Jew**, or **Beefsteak Geranium**, is *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, a most useful plant to carpet the ground under taller plants. For these the price is 10 cents each, or \$1 a dozen.

THE IRISES

The bulbous Irises, such as the Spanish and English, and the Mourning Iris, are handled dry, and must be planted before Christmas if possible. For these see my Fall Bulb Catalogue. **German Irises** are best planted in the fall, but can be handled

until early spring. I can supply these in white, yellow, light blue and deep purple at 10 cents each, \$1 a dozen; or sets of twenty-five, from named sorts, unlabeled, for \$3. Labeled sets of twenty-five for \$5.

Gloriously beautiful plants are **Japanese Irises**. At their best, stems 4 feet tall arise from a mass of grassy leaves, and bear at their tops flowers as much as a foot across. The colors are delicate and the texture of the flowers like silk.

These are my varieties: **Appollo**, pure white with pink center; **Blue Danube**, double, deep indigo-blue, center violet shading to yellow; **Frate**, double, silvery white, veined and shaded with lilac, center deep lilac; **Helen Von Siebold**, reddish purple with white veins and a yellow center; **Oriole**, double, rich plum-color shading deeper toward the center, and brightly marked with yellow; **Pyramid**, also double, lilac-blue, center of each petal shaded white; **Robert Craig**, a delicate French gray with violet veins, most charming; **Topaz**, a single, reddish amaranth throughout; **T. S. Ware**, reddish violet, veined white, and white centers with some lemon markings; **Victor**, white, veined violet-purple, pure violet-purple at center.

I offer them in mixture at 20 cents each, or \$1.50 a dozen. Strong plants of named varieties at 25 cents each, or \$2 a dozen.

Plants can be sent out from August to March. Early planting is advisable, and where plenty of water is available, September planting is the best. They are generally considered bog plants, and do well on the edge of ponds, running streams or ditches. They will grow under several inches of water. Heavy feeding and plenty of water during the growing season are necessary.

On dry hills plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet across and a foot apart in the row; the plants about 3 inches above the trough between the rows. In early spring spread barnyard manure between the rows about 6 inches deep, and at frequent intervals water with a hose, thus washing the liquid manure to the roots. The manure also forms a mulch which serves to prevent evaporation of moisture in dry seasons. Give a dressing of nitrate of soda and bone-meal when planting.

PURDY'S CALIFORNIA FLOWERING PLANTS

Sibirica, or **Grassy Wild Iris**, is dwarf, with deep blue flowers. It is a handsome thing and easily grown. It, too, likes moist, but not necessarily wet, situations. Several varieties of very fine, grassy Irises grow in the West, and as they thrive in the poorest of soils, and survive the baking of our dry summer climate, they are among the best of all plants for our conditions. They are hard to transplant; but once established, stand any sort of abuse. It is best to move them in autumn.

I can supply collected plants of a dozen sorts at \$1 a dozen, or \$6 per 100; and I have established garden plants of a number of different kinds at 25 cents each.

Fall-flowering German Irises are genuine novelties that I ran across. In some way an excellent purple variety acquired the habit of flowering in October, and all of its descendants have maintained this fall-blooming habit. Plants, 25 cents each.

A year ago a friend gave me some plants of the fine **Iris Cretensis**, but I had to wait until Christmas to know how really kind the friend had been. After a period of heavy frost and a snow or two, with the coldest weather we have had at "The Terraces" for years, I happened to go to my Iris bed and was delighted to find a bloom of purple Iris of good size and much loveliness, as well as most delightfully fragrant. It is too good a thing to keep—or to give away—so I ask 50 cents each for the plants.

LYCHNIS Haageana has a low, flat habit, and produces large flowers shaped like single pinks, but with a shining texture, and in brilliant shades from scarlet to orange. The plants flower freely, and for a sunny place in rockwork, or for low masses in the border, they are most excellent.

Lychnis Chalcedonica, or **Scarlet Lightning**, has tall stems, and heads something like Sweet Williams, with flowers of intense scarlet. Very easily grown. They like a well-drained soil. Plants of either variety 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen.

Of all deep red flowers the most striking is **LOBELIA cardinalis**. Even the leaves are red, and the flowers are dazzling cardinal. The stems are from 2 to 3 feet high. With *Antirrhinum Black Prince* a fine color-combination can be made.

Lobelia cardinalis is a most striking plant to mass in rather moist and slightly shaded spots. I supply them for 15c. each, or \$1.25 a dozen. These plants will give their best results the first season.

INCARVILLEA Delavayii is a very showy flowering plant with rather coarse leaves, but handsome, bright, rose-colored flowers like Gloxinias. It grows a foot or two high. Plant in a deep, well-worked soil and do not disturb. Very strong plants, 25 cents each.

GENOTHERAS, or **Evening Primroses** are too little used in our gardens. They are perfectly adapted to our conditions, and do best in hot, dry climates, and with little water. A pretty idea is a bed of these combined with Moonflowers, Morning-Glories and other plants of the same habit, such as Argemones, Romneyas, etc., for an evening and a morning effect.

The low-growing **Evening Primrose**, **Speciosa**, is one of the prettiest. From a low, gray-foliaged stem, evening after evening, come large, pure white, sweet-scented flowers. In the morning these are soft pink, and by noon they have faded.



Gloriously beautiful Japan Iris



The Evening Primrose

Enothera cæspitosa has flowers almost as large as *Speciosa*, and produced in the evening; it throws out underground stems and when grown in masses under trees or shrubs forms a pretty carpet of green, dotted with white and pink flowers.

Burbank's *America* makes a most striking third member of this group. The flattened basal leaves are not so pretty, but the immense, pure white flowers are 3 or 4 inches across. All of these three are summer-blooming, and the flowers appear in the evening. They are hardiest on a sandy or other light soil, in sunny situations.

My price for *America* is 25 cents each; smaller plants, 15 cents each. For the others, 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen.

Quite different is the beautiful Californian spring variety, *Ovata*. This, sometimes, is known as Sun Cup or Cowslip. It has a parsnip-shaped root which ripens like a bulb in summer. The first rains start it, and it soon forms a densely covered circle of leaves flat on the ground. With the first breath of spring come a great number of bright yellow flowers of real beauty. Good plants are masses of yellow for weeks. A broad belt of these would make an admirable border for a bed of spring-flowering bulbs, or will fill some corner and be forgotten when they wane. It is in these seasonable enjoyments that the greatest charm of gardening lies.

Ovata can only be supplied from September to February, at 10 cents each, 75 cents a dozen, or \$5 per 100. *Ovata* likes sun or light shade, a good soil, and abundant water. Nature usually gives the culture during its growing season.

In the line of tall Evening Primroses I offer *Lamarckiana*, which grows into a well-branched and very sturdy plant as high as 4 or 5 feet, and flowers during a long period. The flowers are very large and light yellow. It likes sand or light loam, and heat, but does well in any good garden soil. Strong plants from my gardens at 15 cents each.

Even Tulips pale before the gorgeous **ORIENTAL POPPIES**. With the texture of fine silk, the great blooms grow even to 10 inches across. Their season is in May and June, but some flowers come later. Single plants or small groups in a mixed border are showy objects; but the best use is in strong groups at some point where their beauty can be enjoyed during their season, and then the plants can be dried off and given a summer rest exactly as with spring-flowering bulbs. If this is not desirable, a sowing of the common *Gypsophila* in early spring will give a very pretty effect after the Poppies are gone.

Prennial Poppies produce larger flowers than any of the others, and the range of color extends from pale pink to salmon, orange and the deepest red.

I have **Brilliant**, scarlet; **Colosseum**, deep scarlet; **Prince of Orange**, light orange; **Nancy**, a massive flower of glowing carmine-scarlet; **Mrs. Perry** is of a very unusual shade of orange-apricot; **Princess Ena**, pale salmon-orange; and **Princess Victoria Louise**, soft salmon-rose.

I have superfine plants which will give a good bloom the first year, at 25 cents each or \$2 a dozen, and can supply a mixture of fine sorts of good smaller plants at 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen. In the fall of 1912, I shall be able to supply heavy plants of the mixed sorts at the same price as for small ones in spring.

PRIMROSES of the *Polyantha*, or Bunch Primrose, type are among the very best plants for a shaded edging or for massing in medium or lightly shaded places. The foliage is pleasing and the bloom comes in early spring and lasts a long time. Flowers

PURDY'S CALIFORNIA FLOWERING PLANTS

are both pretty and sweet, and are great favorites. For those who can afford it, superb effects can be had by very liberal massing, using them by hundreds or even thousands in shaded places. They thrive best in a well-drained, loose soil, and stay for years in fine form. It is better, however, to reset every third year, and the best time to do this is in May or June, after the flowering period is over.

I have them in double white flushed soft pink, in yellow and buff, and in mixture of many fine colors. These are 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen, for heavy plants.

I can most strongly recommend these Florists' Varieties of **PENTSTEMON**. They are handsome, vigorous plants. The flowers are like Snapdragons, but are much larger and more open; the leaves are a pleasant green. For cutting they are excellent, while in bed-form they give a most attractive show from late spring until the coldest weather; if the situation is warm they will flower a little all winter, thus completing the full year's circuit.

Their best use is either in broad beds in front of tall plants or shrubs, or in groups of several plants. Pentstemons like a warm, well-drained soil, a sunny position and moderate watering. They will do well even in adobe if it is well drained and manured. If the bed is sharply drained and porous, and the situation sunny, they will become strong perennials, flowering continuously. They are better if the flowers are cut freely. April planting is best.

I have the largest-flowered strain known, in clear red, soft pink, and white. Price of good, well-rooted cuttings for next summer's best effect, is 10 cents each, \$1 a dozen, or \$7.50 per 100. Advance orders by the 100 will be filled at much lower prices.

Handsome plants of the dry West are **West American Pentstemons**. When established, these stand our driest conditions and flower well. Dry knolls, rocky masses or exposed beds can be set with these with the assurance of almost continuous bloom. I have ten sorts in a variety of colors, and can supply good plants at 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen.

California Blue Bedder is the best of all wild Pentstemons. It forms low mats a foot or two across, and throws up a large number of stems covered with handsome blue to pinkish purple flowers. For half-wild effects it is invaluable, while in the garden it flowers a long time. Plants 15 cents each, \$1.25 a dozen, or \$7.50 per 100.

The beautiful flowers pictured on the front cover of this book are **PYRETHRUM roseum**. When it is known that the foliage is feathery and the flowering stems are about 18 inches high, a good idea is had of this fine plant. The various colors are white, shades of pink and red darkening to deep crimson, and the flowers are both single and double. The flowering season lasts through the whole summer, and the blooms are well suited for cutting. I have very fine plants grown from seed of a celebrated strain.

Pyrethrum likes light shade. It grows to its best only in a well-worked, mellow soil. Plant in winter. Price of fine plants is 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen. I also have very heavy plants I will sell at 25 cents.



Oriental Poppies



Perennial Phlox. Fine in bold masses of white, red and purple

The **CLIMBING PLUMBAGO** is well known about the bay region of California, but *Plumbago Larpenæ* is a low bedder doing admirably in rockwork or in beds, and in fall giving a wealth of flowers of the deepest blue imaginable. Easily grown and thrives in adobe soil. Fine plants, 15 cents each.

The **CHINESE LANTERN PLANT** is *Physalis Franchetti*. This is related to the ornamental peppers, but has a larger, orange-like fruit. A most showy thing that will be sure to delight you. My plants are 15 cents each, or \$1.30 a dozen.

PERENNIAL PHLOX, of which the botanical name is *Phlox decussata*, or *paniculata*, is among the best of all summer-flowering perennials. The picture shown above gives an excellent idea of the habit. The flowers vary from white all through shades of red, to scarlet and deep crimson, and are sweet-scented.

Then, too, there are low sorts a foot high or less, medium sorts growing 2 to 3 feet, and tall sorts up to 6 feet in height. They are unsurpassed for massed color-effects, either in separate colors or mixed. I don't believe that a garden can have too many plants of Perennial Phlox. They are splendid for setting among shrubs or for massing in a corner, and the great heads of bloom are good for cutting.

The Phloxes like a mellow, well-worked soil, moderately moist during their growing season. Young plants give the best flowers. It is well to divide the clumps early every winter after the first, keeping strong, healthy sections. I have a good variety of sorts, and can give any desired colors in named sorts. All are strong plants and I price them at 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen.

PURDY'S CALIFORNIA FLOWERING PLANTS

Of the unique flowers we can grow well, the **RUDBECKIAS**, or **Coneflowers**, are very striking. All of these have a long cone-like center which usually is black. **Rudbeckia Golden Glow** is deservedly one of the very best yellow flowers that we have. It grows from 3 to 5 feet high, with very large blooms in bunches. **Golden Glow** seldom is seen really well grown because plants are usually allowed to become too much matted. The best treatment is to use only single strong shoots each winter and to divide very early in spring. Such shoots will give more flowers than a crowded mass. I have had plants as high as 12 feet.

I offer fine plants, which will give abundant bloom, at 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen.

Fulgida is an entirely new type. The flowering stems are not over 2 feet high, and the flowers are large and single, very yellow with a wash of rich maroon. Divide this kind every two years. Plants 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen.

The picture shows **Newmanii** pretty well. Remember that the plants form close masses of leaves, with flowering stems about 16 inches high, each bearing a single showy flower of rich orange with the usual black center. They bloom in late summer. For a most showy border, plant a foot apart each way and in a double row. Good plants 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen.

Purpurea, the Purple Coneflower, grows about 2 feet high, and each stiff stem bears a single large showy flower of a vivid lilac-purple shade—and always the black center. It is a striking flower, and lasts wonderfully well. These plants 15 cents each or \$1.25 a dozen.

In the **Nitida** variety I can offer a novelty which will delight every one who likes a fine yellow flower for decorative purposes. It has the habit and foliage of the Golden Glow, but the large, clear yellow flowers are single, with long cones and the petals droop down in an attractive way. I grow it to about 5 feet in height. I have the best varieties known in Europe, and can supply plants at 25 cents each.

PEONIES are hardy plants with flowers like immense Roses. They bloom in May, and at this time are simply glorious. I have very fine sorts, some named and others not, and can supply strong plants of double-flowering habit, in white, pink, red, crimson, and light yellow; and plants bearing single flowers of pink and red. There are no finer varieties than these, and no better plants can be had anywhere. They are worth 25 cents each, \$3 a dozen, or \$18 per 100. Extra-heavy plants come at 35 cents each.

Peonies cannot be grown successfully in California in the same manner that they are grown in the East. The plants themselves grow admirably, but as they flower at a time when the weather is very hot in California, either the flowers are burnt or the plants are pushed to early maturity and very poor bloom results. In a cold, foggy season they are fine. This difficulty can be overcome by planting the bed where there is either a light shade most of the day, or in a position that is shaded heavily from twelve to four o'clock each day.

The plants demand a deep, well-prepared bed. If the soil is dug over to the depth of 3 feet and manure is worked in, the trouble will be well repaid, for when we plant Peonies they last many years. They improve season after season, and at six or eight years are simply grand, if the rooting-space was well prepared. During their growing and flowering season liberal watering is demanded, but after that very little is necessary. The first year's bloom is comparatively poor, no matter how good the plants are. In planting do not cover the crowns (buds) over 3 inches



Rudbeckia Newmanii

deep. Every winter the Peony bed should have a liberal coat of half-rotted manure. Give them all the attention you can.

SCABIOSA Caucasica is to me one of the most satisfactory of summer flowers. I say "summer," although some of my plants were in flower long after severe frosts had cut down almost everything else. In habit this plant is very much like other Scabiosas, but the flowers are a fine medium blue. I highly recommend it. I also have the pure white form. Plants of either 15 cents each, or \$1.50 a dozen.

Scabiosas like well-worked, loose soil, a good degree of moisture and plenty of sun. They will stand much hard usage and neglect, and I have seen them thriving where trodden in foot-paths, yet they respond well to care.

SALVIA patens is a fine plant that forms a low mass about a foot high and bears most attractive, deep blue flowers through a long season. It is one of the finest blues that we have. It is impatient of cold and wet, and thrives best in full sun in a loose, mellow soil. Roots must be used, and I have them at 25 cents each, or \$2 a dozen.

The **SHASTA DAISY** is one of the most useful of flowers. Hardy, lasting and thriving in almost any location. It is well worth the care necessary to bring it to its best. When massed well and cared for properly, it is almost our finest white garden flower.

I have **Alaska**, the flowers of which are 4 inches across, on stems 2 to 3 feet high. They have thirty-eight to forty-two ivory-white petals and a small disc in the center.

California, another of Burbank's good ones, is a giant. On first opening, it is pale lemon-yellow, with a double row of petals. In a day or two the flowers turn to pure white; if not allowed to overbloom it will flower for months. There, also, is the similar **Chrysanthemum maximum**, "**Triumph**," a celebrated English flower of the same family. Each of these has its own good qualities, and the three greatly prolong the flowering season. Plants 15 cents each, \$1.25 a dozen, or \$7.50 per 100.

To grow Shasta Daisies to their best, the plants should be cut every second year into strong single divisions. These should be liberally treated in well-worked soil in a sunny place. Mr. Burbank does not allow his show plants to flower the first year.

THALICTRUM Delavayii is a valuable novelty from the Chinese back country. It is related to the Columbines, and the foliage reminds one of Maidenhair Fern. The stems are about 20 inches high, and for a long season produce pretty lavender-purple flowers in loose, delicate panicles. A most attractive plant for fern-beds and cutting. It likes a loose, moist soil and light shade. My price, 25 cents each, or \$2 a dozen.

TUFTED PANSIES, or VIOLETS are hybrids of true Pansies and Violets. The habit and leaves are like the Violet, while the flowers are small Pansies—just a little larger than the old Johnny-Jump-Up. They are most attractive plants for edging and carpeting under tall plants.

One of their very best uses is to carpet bulb beds. For this many plants should be propagated in summer (which is easily done), and when the bulbs are planted the Pansies are planted over them. They are good winter growers, and by spring they give a pretty setting for the bulb flowers. When the time comes to dig the bulbs, the plants can be set aside for propagating for the next season.



A border of Peonies with flowers like immense roses

PURDY'S CALIFORNIA FLOWERING PLANTS

The very best results are to be had by planting strong roots not later than November; I shall have extra-good plants of very fine strains ready for next fall. Mixed, 10 cents each, or \$1 a dozen. Light yellow the same price. Hundred price on application.

VIRGINIA SNAKEROOT, *Asarum caudatum*, is a most excellent ground-covering for a shaded bed or for under Ferns. There is a spicy scent in the great, violet-like leaves and the odd flowers are well hidden under them in a ring around the stems. Plants of this at 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen.

WALLFLOWERS grow only a couple of feet high, and flower very freely in early spring. They are closely related to the Gillyflower, or Stock, and the flowers are similarly fragrant. They are excellent for cutting. Wallflowers will stand hard treatment and neglect. As the name indicates, they often are seen wild in England, rooted in walls or on rocks. The plants are often used in front of shrubbery on some side-path in a dry position. In such a place they are splendid at all times.

The Three Best Bedding Plants for California

PANSIES are and always will be among the best-loved of flowers. They will bloom nearly all winter in California, and will give a fine show with the first warm days of spring; but they do not thrive during hot summer weather. To get the best results, the plants should be started by November 1.

The border or the bed should be worked thoroughly and enriched well with fine manure to a depth of 6 or 7 inches. The bed should be in the very warmest and most sheltered nook, in full sun. With these conditions present, many fine flowers will be ready just when flowers are appreciated most.

In the early fall and up until May I have good plants at 5 cents each, 50 cents a dozen, or \$3 per 100. They are from a fine strain.

VERBENAS, too, will give some flowers all winter in California, and continue to flower freely all summer and fall. A new bed should be set after warm weather comes, in April or early May. They resent moving or disturbing during cold weather. Old beds never should be reset in winter. Verbenas like heat, and are especially adapted to the hot valleys of the interior. While they do well in cold soils during the summer, they are likely to winter-kill on such soils. For permanent beds the soil must be light and the drainage made perfect. I have fine rooted cuttings of large-flowered forms, in white, soft pink, scarlet with white eye, in blue and in purple, at 5 cents each, 50 cents a dozen, or \$4 per 100.

If anything, **PETUNIAS** are even better adapted to our hot, dry summers than Verbenas. They are most profuse bloomers. In the East they are considered to be annuals, but here, if a bed is well drained, the situation sunny and the soil light, they will winter safely, and flower nearly all the time. I think that the best summer effects will be had with fresh young plants. Plant in the manner advised for Verbenas, and remember that you hardly can make a bed too rich for **PETUNIAS**. I have a giant strain of both ruffled and plain sorts, in very rich colors, at 10 cents each, or \$1 a dozen. These are from small pots and can be planted until June.



A mass-planting of the Shasta Daisy



Aspidium munitum, var. *imbricans*. Dark green Sword Fern

CALIFORNIA NATIVE FERNS



ALIFORNIA has a number of most excellent Ferns, and nothing is easier than to succeed with the hardier ones, such as *Aspidiums* (Sword Ferns), *Woodwardia* (the Chain Fern), or *Pteris* (the Brake). I have noticed them thriving in shaded corners in almost any class of soil, and they will stand considerable summer drought after they are once established.

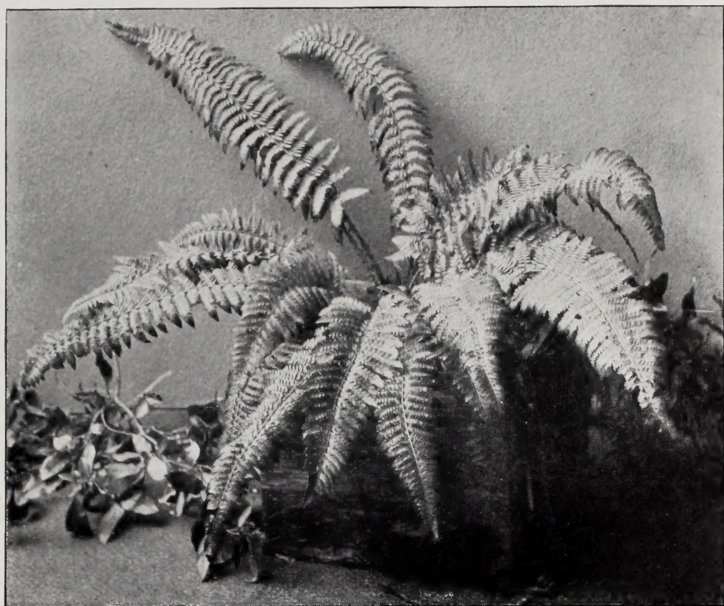
The shadiest place that you have, whether under trees or shaded by buildings, and a soil well mellowed with either old manure, spent tanbark, sawdust, old leaves, or any other material which will rot into leaf-mold, makes them thrive. As to watering, it may be said that, of all things, the Fern likes a fine spray, and that frequently. The most frequent reason of failure to grow the Five-Finger Fern well, is that they are watered with a hose, or coarse spray, and the foliage beaten down. The finer the spray the better for them.

In pots, all of the Ferns will do well if given a cool position, spraying, or water at the roots, and a soil well made, with leaf-mold in abundance. Never allow Ferns that are grown in pots to become entirely dry at the roots, else the small leaflets (*pinnæ*) will turn yellow and soon die. Do not water too often, but when you do, thoroughly soak the pot in a bucket of water. Spraying in cold, cloudy weather turns fronds black.

A Few Native Ferns of Merit

When a wild Fern is moved into a garden, it takes fully a year for it to get to growing thriftily. I have a good stock of garden-grown Ferns. Prices include postage or expressage. Ferns are best moved just as they are starting into growth, which is in February or March, and at my gardens it is later than in the bay region.

ADIANTUM marginatum. Our native Maidenhair Fern. Very much like the greenhouse Ferns, and very pretty. It dies down in midsummer. 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen.



Aspidium aculeatum, var. *lobatum*. Our handsomest house Fern

Adiantum pedatum. The Five-Finger Fern. A most beautiful Fern, and very satisfactory as a pot-plant if the caution on page 22 is noted. 10 cents, 15 cents and 25 cents each, \$1, \$1.25 and \$2 a dozen; very heavy plants, 50 cents each.

ASPLENIUM Filix-foemina. The Lady Fern. Is one of the large Ferns, and often 3 to 4 feet high, with most delicately beautiful fronds which are quite fragrant. It likes much moisture, and dies to the ground in winter. 25 cents and 50 cents each; very large plants at \$1 each.

ASPIDIUM munitum, var. *imbricans*. The dark green Sword Fern of the coast region. Our illustration shows its fine habit well. A most satisfactory Fern, either outside or in boxes. May be planted in rustic vases with splendid effect. It may grow to 4 feet in height, although usually 18 to 36 inches. 25 cents and 50 cents each, \$10 per 100; very large plants at \$1 each.

A. munitum is the Oregon form of the Sword Fern; similar and very pretty. Small plants, 15 cents each, \$1.25 a dozen, \$7.50 per 100.

A. aculeatum, var. *lobatum*. In my opinion, our handsomest large Fern. The large fronds are finely cut and graceful. See illustration. 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 each.

A. rigidum. One of the Sword Ferns with light-colored fronds. The large Fern so much used by florists in floral pieces in California. Very satisfactory and will do well in dry places. 15 cents, 25 cents and 50 cents each, or \$10 per 100.

CHEILANTHES Californica. A Fern growing in exposed places under rocks. It is very dainty, and when once established it will stand the driest summers. Not over 6 inches high. 15 cents each, \$1.25 a dozen.

C. gracillima. In habit like the above, but the fronds are cut into little bead-like sections. 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen.

LOMARIA Spicant. A handsome, dark green Fern from the coast bogs. Grows from 1 to 2 feet high. Very ornamental, and takes to ordinary pot-culture. 15 cents, 25 cents and 50 cents each.

PELLÆA densa. Related to the Cheilanthes in habit, but more like a Maidenhair in delicacy. Easily grown. 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen.

P. andromedaefolia. The Coffee Fern. A most dainty and satisfactory Fern. While almost as dainty as Maidenhair, it stands much drier conditions, and does well in the drier portions of the state. 15 cents each, \$1.25 a dozen, \$7.50 per 100.

CARL PURDY, UKIAH, CALIFORNIA

PTERIS. The Brake. A very common Fern, yet one of the best in a garden. It grows well and is most graceful and restful, especially the new fronds early in the season. Makes a vigorous growth from 2 to 6 feet high. 15 cents each, or \$1.25 a dozen.

GYMNOGRAMMA triangularis. The Californian Gold Fern. A most dainty small Fern, with a rich golden yellow coloring on the under side of the fronds. Each frond is of a firm texture, lasting for a long time. 15 cents each, \$1.25 a dozen, or \$6 per 100.

WOODWARDIA radicans. The great Chain Fern of California. Grows as high as 12 feet at its best, but often 3 to 4 feet in height. Splendid in cultivation, either for house or conservatory. Makes a beautiful plant for a moist, rich soil in the rockery. Large plants, 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 each.

Collection of 12 sorts, my selection, for \$2

Hardy Ferns About the Veranda

From the time in earliest spring when the uncurling fronds greet us until late winter, there are few things that grow which afford so much genuine interest and satisfaction to the home-owner as our beautiful native Ferns.

Plant them about the porch or veranda and beside foundations of a house, in fact, in almost any cool, shady nook. With a little care after first planting them, they thrive year after year. Their graceful fronds not only serve as a shield to the barren ground, where little else will grow in the shade, and hide the foundation, but will connect the lawn and house in a most charming way. The collection above is suitable for this purpose.

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A planting of Hardy Ferns about a veranda



Japanese Iris (see page 14)



No plants are more strikingly beautiful than Foxgloves (See page 9)